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THREE NEW SPECIES OF *TYTTHONYX* FROM CUBA

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The first records of the genus *Tytthonyx* from the West Indies were published by Mr. C. W. Leng and the present author (1922, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XLVI, pp. 489–490). They included two species from Puerto Rico and one from Cuba. Later (1923, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 63, pp. 8–9), the present author described a species from Antigua. A fifth species was described (Pan Pacific Entomologist, 1934, pp. 30–32) by Howard E. Hinton.

The three forms herein described were collected by Dr. P. J. Darlington of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy and sent to the American Museum for determination. They are unlike any of the previously described species, being mostly red or yellowish red in color with the black underwings protruding from beneath the short elytra.

The red color is similar to that of some of the species of *Thonalmus*. Two of the species have the elytra unicolorous red but the other has the basal parts red and the tips black. In all three of these species the protruding underwings are black. This combination of colors, at a casual glance, makes these forms appear as though related to the genus *Thonalmus*.

The color of these species will suffice to separate them from the other described West Indian forms. The males of the three forms herein described may be readily separated by the shape of the emargination of the apical ventral segments of the abdomen. In only one of these the oedagus is visible in the emargination.

The drawings illustrating these forms were made by Mr. Pierre Noël, who has allowed to some extent for distortions which are likely to occur in the bodies of insects which are as soft as the Cantharidae. A good light and a somewhat high magnification are necessary to bring out some of the characters mentioned in the following descriptions. The binocular microscope magnifications used in making the following descriptions were 12.5 × oculars and a 6.8 × objective.

Tytthonyx rutilis, new species

Figures 1 and 2

Elongate. Yellowish red. Antennae (excepting basal joint), underwings, palpi, apex of femur, tibiae and tarsi, black. Apical abdominal segments of female black, of male dusky. Head finely punctulate and sparsely covered with short pale pubescence; antennae compressed somewhat strongly serrate from third joint; first joint somewhat club-shaped, color above dark brown to black, beneath yellowish red, about one-third longer than second, second and third nearly equal in length; eleventh elongate, somewhat pointed, surface somewhat granulate and with short hairs. Pronotum with margins raised, front angles broadly rounded, hind angles less broadly rounded; disk with median impressed longitudinal line, surface finely punctate and sparsely covered with very short, pale pubescence. Elytra about two and one-half times longer than the thorax, slightly narrowing from about apical third, apical angles broadly rounded in female, less so in male, surface coarsely punctate and costate, a short costa beginning just below apex of the scutellum and extending to about middle of elytra, another more prominent oblique costa beginning at the humerus and extending to near apex of elytra; there is another costa beginning at the side behind the humeri and extending back obliquely to near the apex. There are also other short oblique raised lines on the disk which can be seen under high power. The disk is sparsely covered with very short pale pubescence which becomes more dense along the margins. Length, 6–8 mm.

MALE.—The under surface is similar in color to the upper with the exception that the last two abdominal segments are slightly darker. These two segments (Fig. 2) are emarginate, the emargination on the penultimate is ovate in form; the last segment is opened at the base but closed at the apex. (If these segments were brought together, it would possibly appear as a single opening.) The sides of the last abdominal segment are impressed basally.

FEMALE.—The two apical segments of the abdomen are black and finely punctured; the seventh segment is short, rounded at the sides and with a circular emargination at the apex; the dorsal part is also emarginate and the next to last dorsal segment is impressed at the middle, raised at the sides and with two small hairy protuberances at the apical angles.

Length, 6–8 mm.

Holotype male and allotype female in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. These were collected by Dr. P. J. Darlington at Soledad (Cienfuegos), Cuba.

This species although similar to *rubidus* is paler red in color. The elytra are less broadly rounded at the apex, and the emargination of the apical abdominal segments are totally different.

Tytthonyx darlingtoni, new species

Figures 4 and 5

MALE.—Elongate, clothed with fine sparse pubescence. Head red, microscopically reticulate punctulate, sparsely covered with very short pale pubescence; antennae excepting apical joint black, strongly serrate from third to tenth joint, basal joint slightly club-shaped, nearly twice as long as the second, eleventh joint

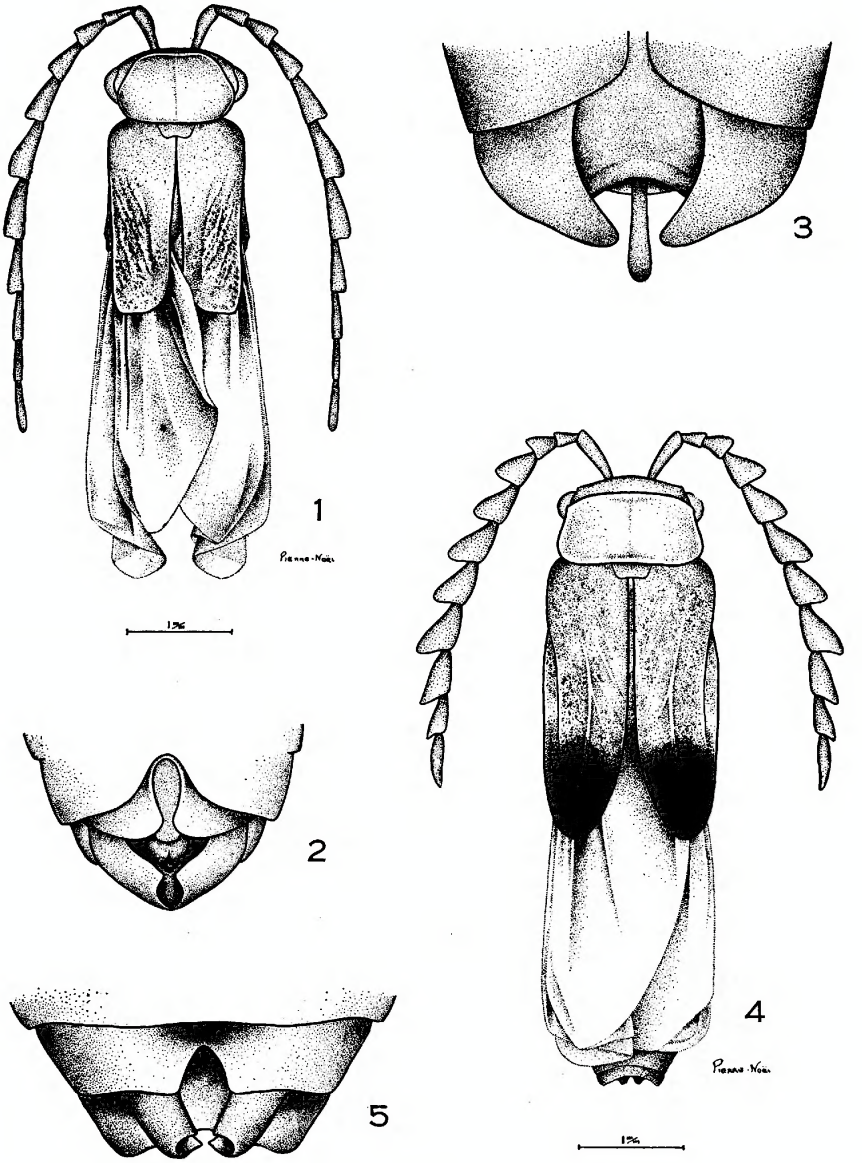

Fig. 1. *Tytthonyx rutilis*, new species.
Fig. 2. *Tytthonyx rutilis*, apical ventral segments of male.
Fig. 3. *Tytthonyx rubidus*, new species, apical ventral segments of male.
Fig. 4. *Tytthonyx darlingtoni*, new species.
Fig. 5. *Tytthonyx darlingtoni*, apical ventral segments of male.

elongate ovate, pale yellowish brown in color; palpi black. Pronotum red, about two-fifths wider than long, surface smooth, pubescence pale, very short and sparse, margins somewhat raised; disk with a median longitudinal impression and with a somewhat shallow broader impression on each side, front and hind angles rounded. Elytra slightly more than half the length of the body, parallel to about the apical third, then gradually narrowing to apex, sutural and lateral angles broadly rounded; red at base, apex black, covered with short, sparse, red pubescence, surface confusedly punctate giving it a roughened appearance, each with a more or less distinct oblique costa reaching from near the humerus to within a short distance from the apex. Underwings black. Body beneath red with middle of penultimate and last segment black; sixth segment emarginate at apex; seventh segment with an emargination on both ventral and dorsal parts which makes this segment appear divided (Fig. 5); margins of apex and those of emargination with bristle-like black hairs. Femora, tibiae and tarsi black. Length, 5.5–7 mm.

Type and two paratypes collected by Dr. P. J. Darlington at Buenos Aires, Trinidad Mts., Cuba, May 8–14, 1936, at an elevation of 2500 to 3500 feet.

Type and one paratype in collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. One paratype in the collection of The American Museum of Natural History.

The antennae of this species are more strongly serrate and the emargination of the apical ventral segments differs from the other two species herein described. The elytra are similar in shape to the next *rutilis* but only about two-thirds of the elytra are red, the apex being black.

Tytthonyx rubidus, new species

Figure 3

Elongate. Head, thorax, elytra and basal abdominal segments red; palpi, antennae, underwings, legs and two apical segments of abdomen, black. Head longer than wide, very finely (not closely) punctate, and with very short pale pubescence. Pronotum about one-third wider than long, margins raised; disk very slightly convex, with an indication of a longitudinal median impression basally and apically; at basal half of the disk there is a vague impression, the base of which is narrow but expands toward the apex; the disk is extremely finely punctate and sparsely covered with very short, fine pubescence; front somewhat narrowly rounded; hind angles obtuse. Scutellum of the same color as the pronotum. Elytra about two-thirds longer than the thorax, darker red in color than head and thorax; pubescence pale, short and more or less sparse; punctures coarse and irregular, quite sparse at base but becoming more closely placed and more irregular apically; viewed from the side there are on each elytron four apparent costae which extend neither to the base nor apex, the outward costa appearing the most prominent; from the humerus is a more or less wavy costa-like ridge which beyond the apical half is coarsely punctured and separated so as to form a shorter costa. Body beneath excepting sides and apex of abdominal segments with short, sparse pubescence; these latter have longer and coarser hairs. Length, 5–5.5 mm.

MALE.—Last ventral segment (Fig. 3) with a broad arcuate emargination. The sides and apex of the segment are strongly punctate with stiff hairs arising from the punctures. Part of the oedagus protrudes through the middle of the emargination.

It is nearly parallel-sided but broadens slightly apically and the lower surface is sparsely punctured apically, with stiff hairs arising from the punctures.

FEMALE.—Sixth abdominal segment broad at base, apex broadly but very slightly emarginate; at the sides and apex there are a few short somewhat coarse hairs; slightly protuding beyond this segment is a narrower segment which in our specimens is apparently widely open at the apex. It is margined with stiff dark hairs and the opening is lined with paler hairs.

Holotype male, allotype female, and three male and one female paratypes in collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. One male and one female paratype in collection of The American Museum of Natural History. All of the above were collected by Dr. P. J. Darlington, at Buenos Aires, Trinidad Mts., Cuba, May 8–14, 1936. Altitude 2500 to 3500 feet.

The elytra of this species are similar to *darlingtoni* in form but they are not black at the apex; the surface sculpture also differs. The emargination of the apical ventral segments differs from both of the preceding species.